From Our Special Correspondent. FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 19, 1861. Kentucky having resolved yesterday to expel the invaders from her soil, has to-day been taking measures to make her action efficient. The bill to extend the powers of the Military Board, which enables them to sompel the return of arms which rebels have been concealing, and to furnish ample protection to railroads, giver locks and dams, passed the House finally by the usual majority. Another resolution, which originated in the Senate, passed both branches, under suspension of the rules, and authorizes the Military Board to place at the disposal of the Commander of the United States forces in the State, all cannon, arms and mumitions, the property of the State, for such period as may be required. Our stock of ordnance, mounted, sists of twenty-four 6-pounders, one 4-pounder, and one 12-pound howitzer-not a very formidable armament, but they will soon be in active use, as six of them went down the road toward Louisville this afternoon, and more will follow to-morrow. The Military Board have been very diligently employed this week in detailing guards for bridges and culverts, and

arranging for the formation of new camps of instruction. There are at least twenty regiments in the course of recruiting, and we can have 25,000 or 30,000 men in the field before the end of the mouth. Our mountaineers, the descendants of the hardy pioneers. will need but little camp drill, for they will all fight on their own hook, and their unerring rifles will tell with terrible effect. If Zollicoffer gets too far away from the Tennessee line, he will find them swarming in his rear like hornets round their nest, and they will, from every mountain crag and defile, send their leaden billet-doux to the invaders of their homes. I think the Confederates will find their wanton attack upon Kentucky, while professing such fraternal feeling, to be the greatest error they have made, since their first fatal one in commencing the rebellion. It has turned many sympathizers with the South, of conservative dispositions, into Union men; and the arrests which have been made in Louisville will, I think, have a tendency to still further swell the list. The two measures acted upon by the Legislature to

day will be too bitter for Gov. Magoffin to swallow: be will veto them, and they will be passed in his de spite. I do not think the session will be extended beyoud next week, though some think it should be protracted to watch the Governor. But he will be power for harm while the Military Board hold him in check, and I think he is beginning to find out that the three successive Union victories at the ballot box, and the overwhelming majorities in both branches of the Legislature, really mean that the upholders of the Constitu tion are in equal earnest, whether the arbitramennt be the ballot or the bullet. In my opinion, therefore, Beriah will conduct himself as circumspectly as he knows how, and do no more mischief than he dares.

The Secessionists are apparently very quiet here, about the center of the State; but they may be like some children who are always in mischief if they are not making a noise. I hear complaints from Lexington and other places that all the lead pipes on the outside of houses disappear very mysteriously, and as they certainly do not melt in the night dew, they probably find their way into bullet-molds, after melting in a ladie. Then, too, the number of persons who are preparing to go into the mountains after game this Fall, and are laying in their stores of powder and buckshot, has increased beyond all precedent, and it would puzzle any one to tell whether Hunter Nimrod or Soldier Ramrod was going to lead the expedition. We shall know all in good time, but whatever may be the result, the Union men and the Frome Guards will be prepared for any emergency. There is a very great desire on the part of the people to divest the war that ls upon us of its most painful features, by keeping fown political asperity. But when this devil of Se session gets unchained, I fear he will ravage our State
and blow the sulphurous fumes of his breath into the Bostrils of the people, and cause them to be possessed of the devil. If this should be so, there will be means to exorcise him provided in Kentucky which may send him back howling to his native Confederate hell.

The Legislature will follow up what has been so well begun, by assuming the payment of Kentucky's quota of the war-tax, and voting all the means neces mary to meet and repel the invasion of the State.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 20, 1861. We have had one of the anticipated vetoes from Gov. Magoffin to-day, which communicated his objections to the resolutions for the expulsion of the Confederate invaders, inviting Gen. Anderson to assume the command of the Camberland division, and asking the Executive to call out the militia of the State, under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden. The Governor has a right to be lauded for not throwing ly in the way of Legislative action He returns all the vetoed bills promptly, when he might constitutionally retain them ten days, although he knows they will be as promptly met by a popular veto of his veto. This morning it was done by a vote of 68 to 22, three or four of our friends being unavoidably absent, as the perturbed state of affairs has called shem home to provide for the safety of their families. There was quite a discussion anterior to taking the wote, or rather an explanation of motives and a comparison and clearing up of records. There can be nothing asid in reply to those who contend that the Secession idea of neutrality means peace, when its adoption would bring down the whole power of the Federal Government upon us. The Governor's objections were, of course, very frivolous, and he grouped them under three heads: First, that they proposed the expulsion of one of the belligerent powers, and not both. This the Governor gravely asserts while proclaiming himself to be a good Union man, as if the United States had not full authority to maintain the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the laws wherever it was thought advisable. Secondly, because they needlessly invited Gen. Anderson to take possession of his command of the Cumberland Division, when he will not be bound by the spirit of the resolutions, but must be subordinate to the General Government, whose officer he is. The Governor concedes high merits to Gen. Anderson as a gentleman, a soldier and a Christian, but his superiors have violated our Constitution in carrying on the war, and asked Congress to indemnify them for the Thirdly, they interpose a Federal officer between him as Commander-in-Chief of the State.

and Gen. Crittenden, who is his executive officer. All these objections are puerile, and indicate mosclearly the Governor's wish to make causeless complaints against the Federal Government, and strengthen the cause of Secession in the State. His hypocrisy was admirably exposed by Messrs. Huston, Jacob. Wolfe, and others, who tore his veto into shreds. The latter gentleman said that the Governor tells us that he cannot approve the resolutions because they violate the neutrality of Kentucky; he would allow the State to be subjugated by the Confederate armies, to preserve his principle of neutrality, totally ignoring the allegiance which the State owes to the Federal Government. Our State has been invaded by a hostile force, our firesides, our altars, and our homes are threatened with destruction, and the Governor cries ent, do not oppose them, it will destroy neutrality. If we ask him for men to defend the lives of our people, he cries out, I will not give them, because to do so would violate neutrality. If we ask him for money to feed the soldiers who are periling their lives in defense of our country, he cries out, I will not give them bread because it will violate neutrality. When we ask him to warn the enemy to leave our borders, he cries out. I will not do it, because it will violate neutrality. He vetos every bill sent to him for the relief of the people and the defense of the State. The Governor sh remember that Louis XVI once lived when the angry ocean of public indignation surged around him, heedless of the billows that heaved almost to the very seat of the throne; he vetoed again and again the laws presented for his sanction. The repeti-

quet of Monsieur Veto, and our Governor has well entitled himself to that unenviable appellation. The people suspect that Magoffin's ardent affection for the Southern Confederacy is the true cause of his profound indifference to the great interests of the people. He is playing a double game, and bungles so that he shows and. It is a principle of human nature that when bad ends are to be attained, the real motive is cloaked and never disclosed. Dionysius, desiring to raise an army, was unable to accomplish it with an exhausted treasury. He turned his eyes to the statue of Jupiter and beheld over its shoulders a mantle of gold of almost incalculable value. He proclaimed that the vestments which covered the limbs of their chief divinity were too warm in Summer and too cool in Winter, and t behooved him to take care of Jupiter. He did care for him. He stripped him of his vestments and left him naked. Gov. Magoffin would have us subjugated under the garb of neutrality.

The Senate to-day promptly passed the same vetoed

bill, 24 to 10; the vote in the House was 68 to 22. Another resolution was passed through both branches, providing money for the sustenance of the troops now in the field in repelling invasion. The Secessionists winced terribly under this, and seemed to think that the glory of fighting for Abe Lincoln was equivalent to meat and drink for the soldiers of the Union. A resolution passed the House for the appointment of a committee to wait on Gen. Anderson and invite him to assume the command of the military of Kentucky, in obedience to the resolutions of the Legislature. Messra. Wolfe and W. C. Anderson, the late member of Congress, were appointed on the part of the House, and the Senate will appoint two others to-morrow. There was some debate to-day on the bill to supress insurrection, but, as its provisions against treason seemed to inter-fere with the Federal laws and jurisdiction, it was referred to a special committee for closer scrutiny into it. They will not report before Monday. If we had a decent Federal Judge, such legislation would be unnecessary.

There are rumors in town to-night that Breckinridge, Jim Clay, William Preston, and other prominent sym pathizers with Secession here and at Lexington, made themselves scarce, fearing arrest. The prompt arrest and removal of ex-Governor Morehead has had a wonderfully sedative effect upon loud-mouthed brawlers here. It is rumored tonight that Thomas B. Mouroe, jr., Gov. Magoffin's Secretary of State, and editor of The Lexington Statesman, is non est inventis, and that he has started, head South. This news is too good to be true, and I fear that I shall have to contradict it in my next. The middle counties of the State could be put to a very healthy purgation, for the magget of Secession has turned many brains. Indeed, I think the most humane disposition that could have been made of Morehead, would have been the Lunatic Applum, at Frankfort, under charge of that noble philagshropist, Dr. Chipley, instead of sending him to the interior of Indiana. He is "clean daft," and is is hard to say whether it has been influenced the most by drink or choler.

About 9 c clock is evening, two companies from Col. Woolford's Caralry Regiment, recently stationed at Camp Dock Robisson, clattered through our streets and bivous hed in he city. The clang of their sabers, the glittee of the same in the moonlight, and their hardy looks, creat quite an excitement. The regiment is purely Kentuckian, recruited in the ment is jurieve Kentuckian, recruited in the mountains and it inder excellent drill. There will probably to oil to calls of the same character upon (a strate) and other places, to-night, and the inter-communication was a varied here and there by a regiment of a party to these are merely precautionary measure construct reported raids on the part of the Star egis are, take possession of the State

are de de the The movements have all been execute it a the dvice of our Military Board, and there here a ve. erging on the line of railroad from Louise his D C wagton forces in sufficient numbers to secure a Abstract, it, and protect the bridges and culverte frame he to a ror gunpowder train of incendiaries.

After Le Lature had vetoed Gov. Magoffin's veto of reso from to expel the Confederate inavit I en. Anderson to assume command, at the volunteer force under Gen. Crittenand to ca vern b next morning issued his proclamaden, the tion, to the letter of the resolution, but with an evident lact of path stic spirit which deserves the sever-The Senate added Senators M. P. Marshall and Worthington to the joint Committee to convey to Gen. Anderson the invitation of the Legislature, and he promptly acted by issuing a proclamation (already printed).

This proclamation has been well received, and thou-sands will be enrolled before the end of this week. Gen. Crittenden who, as Inspector-General, has command of the Home Gnard, the enrolled and reserv Militia, and holds the place formerly held by the traitor Buckner, did not lose a moment in issuing the follow-

ing appeal:

TO THE MILITIA OF RENTUCKY.

By the anthority which you yourselves have appointed, you are called upon to defend your State. Misguided countrymen, whom you loved too well to fight, despite their wrongs to you, waging unnatural war, have tarnished the bright fame of Kentucky; and for the first time, since your sires bequeathed you this noble State, its soil is polluted by the tread of hostile

armies.

I will not impugn the patriotism and courage of my ountrymen, by supposing that any appeal, however eloquent, could so rouse them to energy and prompt action as this simple statement.

But to the State Guard I must add a word. Now is

your opportunity to wipe out every reproach that has been put upon you. You owe it not only to your duty as men and citizens, but to that solemn obligation of soldiess which you cannot forget without dishonor, to respond at once to this call.

The State Guard will rendezvous as soon as possible of the citizens.

Louisville and report to me. The residue of the militia, and such of the Home Guard as choose to vol. unteer, wifl rendezvous as soon as possible at Louis ville, Frankfort, Camp Dick Robinson, Gen. Sherman's ville, Frankfort, Camp Dick Roomson, Gen. Sherman's camp, New-Haven, and Henderson.

Come in battallons, regiments, companies, or come as individuals, and you shall be mustered into service

under pay at once.
T. L. CRITTENDEN, Priz. Gen. Ky. State Guard. There is something like retributive justice in the fact that the disunion members of the Legislature, living principally in localities now possessed or threatened by the Rebels, have not heard from their families for week past. They belped to sow the wind; they are now reading the whirlwind! Senators Cornell, Rhea. Jenkins, W. T. Anthony, Johnson and Irvan, have obtained indefinite leave of absence; so have Messrs. Boon, Graves, Barlow of Barren, Matthewson of Calloway. Gaines of Trigg and Merritt of Livingston. while others of the House have gone without leave It is very doubtful if, upon their arrival at Louisville, they will be able to go further, though it is said bere that the Government has removed the interdict from all river packet-boats, which I sincerely trust is not the case. If it is, all the rivers which sweep the southern part of the State and debouch into the Ohio, will swarm with smuggling traitors and their contraband stores Every one of these should be blockaded at its mouth to keep supplies from going to the Rebels of the interior, and for future operations of the Unionists in outflanking the Confederate army, should it advance on Louisville.

In the House, on Saturday, the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom were referred the patriotic series of resolutions offered recently by Mr. Jacob of Oldham, reported them back with a recommendation that they should pass, which was promptly done. Tais was the only important piece of legislation during the day. The bills to punish sedition, to provide for the payment of the Federal war tax, to raise money for the support of the militia, and a few others, are in the hands of appropriate Committees, who will soon be ready to report, and I think the session will not ex-tend over this week, the intention of the members be-

ing to reassemble in December next. tion of this despone power acquired for him the sobri- A am of the opinion that there is now no danger to be | yet if forced to fight each "calculated" it would be on

appre cended of damage to the railroad between Louisle and Covington. United States infantry and cavalry from Camp Dick Robinson are on the line, and there will be several camps of Home Guards. The proclamation of Gen. Crittenden made to the State Guard, had, it been promulgated two or three weeks ago, would have saved many of our young men the indelible disgrace of having joined the enemy. They were out of employment; the siren voices of Buckner, Hunt, Hanson, and others, poisoned their loyalty and turned it into the rankest treason. They felt a corps d'esprit in their acquaistance and were taught to believe that it was chivalric to fight for the South against Northern mercenaries. When they now reflect that they are the mercenaries of the absolute despotism of Jeff. Davis, that they have left friends and relatives behind who are terrorized at the rumors of hostile approach, and see the mighty exertions Kentucky is making to beat back her ingrate children, 1 do not envy them their feelings or reflections.

Buckner's proclamation, which you have also already printed, is a cool piece of impudence. This traitor says the Legislature have been faithless to the people. That body will be so, unless they offer a reward for him dead or alive, confiscate his property, and proclaim his name, in his person, infamous, though it is held by some of the noblest patriots of our State, and none more so than the estimable of the House of Representatives, Judge Richard A. Buckner of Fayette, who is deeply pained and mortified at the defection of his distant relative, who has the assurance to renew the infamous offer of Gen. Polk to withdraw his forces if Kentucky will submit to the indignity of asking the Federal troops to do so also, and thus throw herself into a disloyal position toward the General Government. He knows that he tells an untruth when he says this. The Confederates have said they would have the territory of Kentucky as a necessity, even at the cost of blood and conquest. Well, Kentucky is ready to respond in the words of the gallant Finnell: " If the Confederates must have Kentucky, let them take it at the cost and price they have named."

Movements of Troops.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CAMP ROUSSMAY, ROLLING FORK OF SALT RIVER, BULLITT COUNTY, Ky., Sept., 1861.

The regular railroad train not returning from the direction of Nashville to Louisville, on Tuesday last, and it being ascertained, upon inquiry, that the telegraph wires were cut within four miles of Louisville. the good people of Louisville were thrown into the utmost excitement. The recollection that several suspicious individuals had but recently left the neighborhood, added to the apprehensions of danger. The war note of preparation was sounded, and during the night, the Home Guard, about 1,000 strong, were sent out upon the road, to guard it; and, by Gen. Anderson's orders, the troops from Camp Joe Holt crossed into Kentucky, and at 5 o'clock, a. m., on yesterday, left on the cars of the Nashville Railroad. Arriving at the Lebanon Junction, a halt was made, and a reconnoitering party sent forth. They went as far as Muldrow's Hill. Returning, they reported that they forded the Rolling Fork, the Secessionists having burnt | tion? the Railroad Bridge across the Fork (while writing, the smoke of the burning ruins continues to ascend, in full view); that they went to the mmmit of Muldrow's Hill, without seeing or hearing from the enemy, or without hearing from the missing train.

We are busy pitching tents, cooking, &c. Our camp is named after our gallant Colonel, Lovell H. Rousseau, in whom the troops have the utmost confidence. The rising of the sons of Kentucky, to drive a dastard foe from her confines, has struck terror into the Rebels, and their skulking friends are beginning to charge the whole affair as a finesse upon the Unionists, as furnishing an apology for the arming and marshaling our friends—but it was evidently intended as a feeler on the part of the Rebels, and they are deceived both in the alacrity of the Unionists and the panic that has seized their Rebel friends. Neutrality in Kentucky belongs to the things of yesterday. All is safe. The sacrifices of our fathers to secure the blessings we enjoy, will be responded to as becomes the sons of true men. We have evidence, repeated almost daily, of the President's kind, paternal regard for his native State. We hear that he has given his personal attention to our wante, giving the agent of our Union friends audience whenever requested, and accompanying him to see that our necessities are attended to. Such kind attentions must meet their reward.

OUR STRENGTS.

From Louisville to Nashville, by the railroad, is 1854

miles, and very nearly an air-line, and almost due South. From Louisville to Camp Rousseau, is 30 miles; thence to summit of Muldrow's Hill, 7 miles; thence to Elizabethtown 4 miles: thence to Cave City 49 miles: thence to Bowlin-Green, 28 miles: thence to Memphis Junction, 4 miles; thence to Franklin, 30 miles; thence to the State Line, 12 miles; thence to Mitchelville, in Tennessee, 8 miles.
We expect two thousand brother Hoosiers to-night,

and as many more as we may need, in due time. Glorious State! She remembers with gratitude the noble blood of Kentucky, poured out at Tippecanoe and other battle-fields, in defense of her defenseless frontier settlements, against the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the ruthless savage. It is an honor to call such people brethren.

FRIDAY MORNING .- Col. Rousseau advanced with a portion of his force, last evening, toward Muldrow's Hill. We heard the cars last night, in rapid motion, supposed to be conveying Rebel troops toward us. Let them come-our boys are eager for the fray.

10 o'clock, a. m .- News that the enemy are in force near us. Gen. Sherman commands us and is moving about the camp. He suits us.

The Real State of Feeling. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SOUTHERN KENTUCKY, Sept. 19, 1861. At length the tramp of armed men and the roar of artillery resound on our soil (less sacred, perhaps, than that of the Old Dominion, yet equally dear to loyal hearts). The shock took away our breath at first, for, by some miraculous chance, we expected to escape; vet now that the issue is forced on us, we trust to meet t like Kentuckians. Only give us a victory some where, and it will furnish material as well as moral aid. It is no myth that Kentucky is half horse and half alligator. The conflict rages with more violence here than elsewhere; father stands against son, brothe against brother. And battles are hourly fought by the hearth in which bitterness and strife are engendered which eternity will hardly efface. One has to be some thing more than man to be loyal even here. Friends fall from him; child, and wife, and brother, mock him; and Abolitionist is venomously bissed in his extword that exhausts the resources of all insult in a Slave State, yet defeating its own end now, since custom withdraws the sting. Do not misapprehend Kentucky. When it comes to war, thousands who voted the Union ticket will take up arms for the South. The mountaineers and hillsmen are reliable enough, also the foreign element, and semi-occasional families, historic in purer times. But the legions turn to the South: and. as if morals declined with the earth's surface, it is rare to find patriotism in the lowlands. Last week I traveled among the walnut bottoms of the Ohio. On a richer country the sun never shone. Pleasing our eyes with fair prospects of luxuriant corn and mammoth tobacco, we rolled, like the car of Juggernaut, over weeds rank and exaggerated as in the morning of the world. We thought where nature is so liberal, man cannot be false. Yet not one on the way betraved a spark of patriotism, or the nonsense of any presense. There was but one voice: the war might rage in welcome, and Abraham Lincoln or Jeff. Davis prevail, or both fall in one common ruin, provided only each were let alone, and so find a market for his cherished commodities. All disclaimed the war; the South side. Not because the South was right in rupturing the Government, but because they were confederates in the cause of Slavery, and Slavery must be promoted on account of the agricultural interest. No use to mention principle or true economy; neither could be inserted into their skulls, except at the point of the bayonet. After all it is the old conflict between republicanism and aristocracy renewed. We thought it finished in the Revolution for all time. But it seems not; for trenchant Secessionists, without exception, maintaining Republicanism a failure, boldly pronounce in favor of Monarchy. Christopher Gadsden spoke with the true afflatus when he said " Slavery begets slavery." Freemen never despair but continue forever hopeful of Republics, whatever ruins may strew the

Last night our midnight slumbers were rudely broken by the boom of a cannon. We started, imagining war upon us in its most terrific aspect. But hearing no more, and remembering gunboats, went to sleep again. Miserable sloth it proved. For the morning found the cannon in charge of the State Guard, gone to the Southern Confederacy; and missing along with it a Tennessee officer, strolling at large among us without any ostensible object, for three days past. The Unionists went after in hot hase, but what with the treachery of the Executive and the complicity of the Guard, there little hope the piece will be recovered.

It is rumored the cannon has been found and returned, but not the eighty stand of arms also gone with

WALLACK'S NEW THEATER.

OPENING NIGHT AND THE NEW PRESIDENT. We congratulate Mr. Wallack, the public of New-York, and ourselves, upon the successful establishment of a new theater, where there is the happiest promise of such entertainments as make the theater a center of wit and amenity, and where good taste may be shown in all that is done on the stage as it is shown so abundantly in the form and furnishing of the house. There was nothing in all the brilliant events of last evening not pleasant and proper. They revived an interest which was flagging, and suggested in their happy train all humors that make naturally the bright side of life, and all graces which soften even its roughoutlines. There were restored the memories that lie in the shining must of the beautiful art of acting, and none of them were durred by regrets over present decadence. It seemed in that bright scene that the Muses were celebrating their own high festival, and that, claiming each the rightful province and the just symbols, surprise and delight were moving them to unwonted revels. Is it too much to say that, viewing the low estate to which the drama has fallen in New-York and the fresh pertinence that vulgar and degrading displays have given to the old protest against the theater, a great debt of honest gratitude is due to Mr. Wallack for providing a center of so much refined enjoyment, for prosecuting the somewhat hazardous enterprise with so much patient onfidence in the stanch support of a respectable portion of the New-York public, and for the modesty and dignity with which he offered his new theater to atten-

This seemed to be the hearty feeling of the great crowd at the opening. Congratulations fell about like sunbeams, and made the air delightful. The smile of a holiday season broke through the clouds that wars and rumors of war have drawn over so many faces, and dimpled in curiosity, glee, and contentment. While the younger New-York that bent its pretty face over the balcony, and fluttered its laces and flowers over an orchestra that was a Summer garden, thought of the vast fun of the thing as it stood, longer heads were busy with the past, and there were many good thoughts of the vicissitudes through which the city has and since the name of Wallack was first associated with its amusement. That he should stand up now, bearing the burden of the finest theater the continent, in the heart of a magnificent city that scarcely dared call itself a town when he first stepped upon American boards, was food enough for curious reflection; and it was pleasant enough to see that if many things have changed and passed away, the Wallack spirit and talent are not to be numbered in the list, but promise to hold out until many other trials have been passed. Never did a number of people feel in better condition for those kindly and touching offices which hallow old and cherished relations. There is a peculiar charm in the new greeting of old friends of the stage. It is a satisfaction to know that all is not unreal and shifting in the mimic world. There was a warmth in the receptions of the favorites

The new theater has been described before: but technical details convey no idea of the charm of its symmetry, the warmth of its tone, the admirable simplicity of its decorations, and the essential comfort it yields. The size will always perplex the visitor, stage, each tier reveals closely-stowed depths, and the effect is always rather that of the saloon than of the theater. An audience is displayed to incomparable advantage. In its compactness and soft brilliancy the ouse is not unlike a casket for jewels. It takes the best care of beauty, and never degrades the luster of a gem or the bloom of a flower by the ostentation of its setting. There are those essential provisions for the comfort of the guest which are not common in theaters, simple as they are found to be. Color, light, and air are equally well managed; even the violent rush of last evening produced no serious discomfort, except in those cases of predetermined tribulation over which managers have no control.

that constituted them a sort of sacrament.

The first welcome was Mr. Robert Stoepel's, and was heightened to a furore of applause when, at the close of his medley overture of Union airs, he rose with his orchestra to the strains of the " Star Spangled Banner." The touch was magnetic, and the whole audience were up in an instant, consecrating the place to the Union with the real enthusiasm. Mr. Stoepel increased his store of laurels by the subsequent per formance of an extremely ingerious musical sketch of Broadway, many of the hits in which were quite removed out of the sphere of melodic tinkering, and keenly appreciated by the people.

Mr. Wallack's speech, spoken in a storm of congratutions, was brief and cheery. It claimed health and pluck still for the veteran, and allied him with the North in enterprise, and also expressed very warm acknowledgments to those whose liberality enabled him to carry out plans which were laid before confidence had been shaken or trouble forescen.

The comedy is well fitted to the new theater. Instead of the "Duke in Difficulties," Tom Taylor's own title, it has been named "The New President," The plot is simple—a thread to twist a good number of clever coquetries and intrigues about. The air of gallantry, untainted, breathes through it which the Wallack company always have to per-fection. A German Duke is found in a highly reduced state by a strolling theatrical manager. His purse is empty, his estate fallen, his power itself threatened. His Cabinet have all deserted, and are intriguing against him. The actor and his company arrive at a moment when the Duke is pressed to entertain state visitors. They volunteer to supply the deficiencies of court circle. The really and the accidentally great are soon happily confused, and it is in the delicate hadinage of the actors and the unconscious entanglement of the titled folk that the point of the piece con sists. There is lacking that great element of dramatic success-not generally to be regretted in the works of Tom Taylor-a backbone, of vital interest, and the acts are dilated by too much talking, yet the dialogue is so agreeable and the action so natural that it is difficult to criticise, especially in view of the inexpressible relief that simple language and decent manners afford after all the vulgarities of the season. It is not necessary to dwell upon the acting. The company is perhaps the most efficient Mr. Wallack has assembled for many seasons. Their dressing alone was a compliment to the audience. They went

not esteemed one of Mrs. Hoey's brightest of The picture is a delicate interior of the artist life, with the sunbeams of favor and the shadows of unhappy recollection and foreboding duly laid in. Mrs. Vernon Miss Mary Gannon, and Messrs. Blake and Lester Wal lack, have their specialities, and are of course capital.

Miss Henriques, the debutante of last season, is quite at home and very pleasing in the girlish role of Colombe. Miss Crocker, new comer, shows good training and confidence, and Miss Mary Miller the best qualities of the "walking lady." Mr. Floyd and Mr. foung went above their mark in this piece. Charles Fisher made a splendid appearance, and divided the honors with the incomparable Lester.

To complete the happy unity of the new theater it is only necessary to admire with enthusiasm the scenery and furniture of the stage. We have never enjoyed a scene so heartily as that of the second act, in which all the changeful beauties of the natural landscape are produced with exquisite reality. No Dutch metal, nor red-legged fairies! A dispensation of good taste! Here is sufficient cause for repeated press to the liberality and excellent management of Mr. Wallack. Long live the New Theater!

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR.

considering the poor display in most of the depart-

ments. The total receipts foot up over \$1,200, or

LAST DAY. Fair weather holding throughout, the last day was more profitable than could have fairly been expected,

nearly \$500 more than last year. Even this, however, is not a fraction of what the annual receipts of the Westchester County Fair should be with liberal and judicious management. There is no reason, we think, why this Society should not rival in the extent and profit of its exhibitions the magnificent Fairs of the St. Louis Agricultural Society, to which sometimes 80,000 people throng in a day, and from which the annual receipts are \$40,000 or \$50,000. All it requires is to select a suitable natural park, erect proper buildings, offer as liberal premiums, and manage as well, as the St. Louis people have done. We have five times the people, ten times the money, far better railroad omnibus, and boat facilities, and are within easy reach of the best horse and caule stock in the country, and the great agricultural implement builders are at our very doors. It is idle to say that New-Yorkers would not throng to a Fair as the Western people do: experience proves the contrary, for as long as the American Institute Fairs

were managed with judgment and liberality, they drew immense crowds, and the Institute grew rich. Our people thirst so after novelty and excitement that they pour in dense marses to see one new lion after another. Prominent members of the Westchester Society and others have become convinced by the success of this year that the permanent location of the show in the lower part of the county would be altered with great profit, and that the money to carry out the plan can be easily raised by subscription. Before entering can be easily raised by subscription. Before entering into preliminaries at all, the history, failures, and successes of the St. Louis experiment should be studied, and a careful selection of the ground be made. The most feasible plan would seem to be to combine the features of a fair-ground and driving park, using the premises annually for the shows, and throwing it open to members and subscribers throughout the vear as a resort for carriage-driving and horse-back riding. The ground, should be chosen somewhere in the lower part of the county, where it would be easy of access from the city, say at Fordham, or Morrissania. It should be naturally well graded, partially shaded, and if supplied with a few springs of water so much the better. The board fences about it, the entrance lodges and arches, the stalls for animals and the large structures should be made of a pleasing architectural design, the ground should be well sodded, a good driving-track made, well-planned carriage roads laid out, and the grounds embellished with flowers and ornamental shrubbery smitably protected from trespassing visitors. It is the opinion of good judges, we learn, that all this can be done for \$25,000, so that allowing as much more for the purchase of the land, there would have to be raised \$50,000 or \$60,000 by subscription. Now the St. Louis people lease the refreshment stalls under the grand amphitheater for over \$10,000 annually, the choice being sold at public auction, and the parchasers having only the privilege of selling during the fair week. Their charge for each stall for a horse or neat cattle is \$2, which is in lieu of any entrance fee. The consequence of this practice is that the Society gets over \$12,000 from these two sources alone, almost enough to cover their enormous premium list, leaving their gate money as so much clear profit. Suppose that our Westchester County Society should furthermore sell to gentlemen, of respectability only, the privilege of using the Fair grounds as a private driving park into preliminaries at all, the history, failures, and suc-Westchester County Society should furthermore sell to gentlemen, of respectability only, the privilege of using the Fair grounds as a private driving park throughout the year for \$25 or \$50 each, the grounds being always kept in good order, and made a really attractive fashionable rendezvous, their revenue from this source would of itself be enough to pay interest on the investment and a good margin of profit beside. This is no chimerical scheme, we can assure these gentlemen, but one that even in these war times can be made to pay well, and do forty times as much good for the agriculture of Westchester and the whole State as the Society has accomplished in all the seventeen years of its existence. Perhaps they may not feel years of its existence. Perhaps they may not feel equal to the task of carrying it through, but in that case it is as well if, like the St. Louis Fair, it be undertaken by a joint-stock company for the mere sake of profit. We are quite sure that if the land were bought next Spring, it would enhance in value within two years so as to insure the company against loss. We really hope that Messre. Bathgate, Brown, Richardson, Watson, Faile, and others will look at the matter seriously, and make the Westchester County Society's Fair, as it may be the great event of the year.

Fair, as it may be, the great event of the year.

Early yesterday morning the little children from the Mount Vernon public schools, to the number of 300, were marshaled in procession by their teachers and admitted free to the grounds, where with eager zeal they went from one marvel to another with constantly supporting pleasure. In the afternoon the pleasure. they went from one marvel to another with constantly augmenting pleasure. In the afternoon the plowing-match was to have come off, but after the ground had been surveyed and staked, only one plowman drove his yoke of cattle to the spot. He, however, was Mr. Gedney, a very goodnatured farmer gentleman of sixty or thereabouts, one of the most active members of the Society, and not only a good farmer but a good plowman too. He had a very rocky piece to plow, but his work was well done, partly on account of his skill and in part because of the merit of his Allen "cylinder" plow, and the docility of his oxen. The judges awarded him the first premium.

plow, and the docility of his oxen. The judges awarded him the first premium.

Of the exhibitors of fruits and vegetables, Mr. A. Crittenden deserves most credit for the good taste and judgment he displayed in the preparation and arrangement of his specimens. His vegetables were well selected, only good smooth ones being brought, they were carefully washed and trimmed, and neatly arranged on the tables. Consequently, when the Judges began their work, Mr. Crittenden's entries first attracted attention and took many of the prizes. Garbegan their work, Mr. Crittenden's entries first at-tracted attention and took many of the prizes. Gar-deners make no more fatal mistake than in sending specimens to fairs unwashed, badly selected, and ar-ranged in a slovenly manner. In fact, our observa-tion has always shown that the horses and cattle that are most tidlly prepared for exhibition are most likely to find favor in the sight of Committeemen—who fre-

to find favor in the sight of Committeemen—who frequently know far less of the respective merits of the animals before them than the law allows, and hence judge mainly from outward appearance.

The show of grapes, grown under glass was very creditable, there being fine contributions from the houses of Mr. Camings, Mr. Hoyt, Mr. Crittenden, and other geatlemen of the county. Here again Mr. Crittenden displayed his judgment, his collection being the largest and finest in the fair. Major Cowan, the hard-working Secretary, made a brave show of sam-Crittenden displayed his judgment, his collection being the largest and finest in the fair. Major Cowan, the hard-working Secretary, made a brave show of samples of currant wine, of which that from white fruit was most palatable to us. There were few specimens of bread, butter and honey, but some very good ones. Mrs. Underhill getting the first puze for bread, and Mr. Crittenden for honey. There was no premium offered for mangel wurzels, but Mr. Ely Taitels were large enough and fine enough to have merited a good one. Mr. Crittenden showed two handsome specimens of tobacco plants, samples from a half-acre which he has growing on his farm at Bronxville, one of them with blooms on, the other topped as is customary in cultivation. There seems, after this, little to prevent the smoking and chewing farmers of Westchester from raising their home supplies, at least of the weed to their profit and the disadvantage of rebollious Virginian and Missouri planters.

Fortunately, for the credit of the Society, there were no more firemen fights or runaway hook and ladder trucks such as diagraced the Fair on Tuesday; but with weather bright, an orderly crowd, a fult treasury, and pleasant recollections, the officers, with books and papers collected, money counted up and secured, and bills and premiums pand turned their backs on the

papers collected, money counted up and secured, and bills and premiums paid, turned their backs on the scene of their labors, and the gates closed at sundown on what had been the Seventeenth Annual Fair of the Westchester Agricultural Society.

DIED.

through the comedy with charming care and MACY-On Wednesday evening Lydis, wife of Jerish Macy, unanimity. We are much mistaken if La Jaconde is Notice of fueral beteaften

me with the same and the same at	TO DEPA	en Steamers.	The American
New-York	Leave.	For.	Date
New-York	New York	Bremen	Bopt 16
Kangaroo	York.	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Anglo Sazon	Quebec	Liverpool	Sopt. 28
City of New-York.	Boston	l.lverpool	Oct. 3
Jura	Onebec	Liverpool	
Saxonia	New-York	Hambare	Oet 5
Matanzas	New-Yerk	Matangas	Get. 2
Persia	New-York	Livernool	Oot. 0
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Oct. 13
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 13
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Cleator	New York.	Kingston, J	8Oct. 13
Karnak	Roston	Nassau and	Oct. 16
Tringer	Doston	Liverpoor	ret 16
and the same of the same of	TO ARRI	VP.	
Fulton	Southampte	n. New York	Sept. 18
Edinburgh	Averpool	New Vork	Sent 10
Bohemian	Liverool	Quebec	Sept. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Bept. 21
Danasia	Santhamata		9

Passengers Sailed
In steamship Africa, for Liverpool—Miss Wageman, England;
Miss Thornton, New York; Judge Thor. Haliburton, Halifar;
Hon. Joseline Percy, J. Glenn, R. Glenn, New-York, Mr. and
Mrs. Chas, F. de Virald and child, U. S. Consul to Santon, Branil; K. M. Mason, lady, 2 children and 2 servants, 2 Misses Mason, New port, R. I.; E. L. Meade, New York; Geo ge Breaut,
France; J. Gilmore, Boston; L. B. Simon, Md.; Edward Sachn,
France; Joseph Still, New-York; M. A. Benny, Liverpool; Jas.
G. Jungh, New-York; F. Vogel, France; C. S. R. Smith, England; Mr. Moyes, New-York; Thos. McCunn, New-York; Mrs.
Brooks and son, Bridgeport.

Passengers Arrived

In steamship Perzia, from Liverpool—Mrs. Mayenr. Mr. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Morgan and daughter. Mis Young, Miss Fellows, Mr. Mocalt, Robert Maxwell, David Saw. — Nicholson, J. C. Hall, A. S. Van Benthuyse, James Jack, Thomas Larken, Henry Simson, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, 2 children and servent, Thomas Green, Mr. Wishnell, Mr. Tylee, Van der Kelft Biget, F. A. Hanliton, E. Hall, Mr. Rose, J. L. Halled, C. Bons, Mr. Whittaker, J. Eunis, Mr. Lucy, J. C. Todd, Mr. Ropers Mastef A. Taylor, W. Evans, Mr. Escher, Mr. Scholtmer, James Lamb and wife, John Davesport, Hernard Carr. wife, infant and brother, W. Waddell, George Reid, Miss S. Kanghan, Miss Mr. y Butler, P. Rose, L. Vauthan, Miss Sarah Saanton, E. Coleman, How and Paul, Capt. Richard Price, E. McDaenel, Mr. Lovett, and Mr. Cottrell.

In steamship Sazonia, from Hamburg, via Sauthampton—Adolphus Davey and lady, Dr. H. Althoff, G. Jordeus, H. Rose, Aug, Bergmann, F. Pfeiffer and lady, E. Mallet, Lady Lanz Schmidt and child, Louis Peloxi, F. Rickert, A. Rolker, and 222 in second cabin and stearage.

In steamship Eastern State, from Hallfaz—H. P. Baxter, W. H. Towniend, J. M. Lewis, G. Lewis, S. Cann, C. H. Beldwig, Lewis, Miss A. Flint, S. Kitey.

In bark Eagle, from Curacou—Louis Coenen, Wm. Coenen.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORK SEPT. PR

Ships-Herizen, Reed, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wends; Frank Pierce, Brooks, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Cyp-net, Greham, St. John, N. B.; Southern Chief, Higgtus, Have, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Yorkshire, Fairbanks, Liverpeol, C. E. net Greham, St. John, N. B.; Soulners Chief, Riggins, Raviel, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Yorkshire, Fairbanks, Liverpool, C. E. Marshall & Co.
Barks—Quincy, Sparks, Dunkirk, F. G. Sparks; Mirands, Symons, St. John's, N. F., R. Dinwiddle & Go.; Anna, Davis, Naples, McCready, Mott & Co.; Roekway (Br.), O'Nelli, Queenstown, Thos Wellis; Ellen Morrison, Gardiner, Aspiraval, Miller & Hooghton; Hvs. Durie, St. Thomas and Maricalbs, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Elbing (Prus.), Rentel, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Bonita (Br.), Richard, Montege Bay, Brett, Son & Co.
Brigs—Triton. Goombs, Cadis, master; Robert A. Fisher, Sheckford, Para and a market, Furdett & Everett; Bion Bradbury, Miller, Demerars, Brett, Son & Co.; Music, Klein, Bordeaux, D. C. Murray.
Schooners—Alexander (Br.), M. Moore, Metamcras, B. F. Small; Addie E. Barnes, Bolaworth, St. John's, F. R., H. Underwood; A. E. Cake, Endicott, Egg Harbor; A. Garson, Conkin, Wolf's Bay, N. F., master; Turro (Br.), Cettam, Jamel, Haytt, Kunhardt & Go.; Maria Pike, Crawford, Aspinwall, B. F. Small; J. & D. Gramer, Call, Delawas City, Vestron & Chase, Kate Stewart, Mather, Opotto, Miller & Houghton; Belle, Cuberly, Philadelphia, McKee; Prince of Wales, Philabry, Soo, Metcalf & Duucan; Alfred Hall, Beverldge, Baltimore, McKee, Stemmers—Sarsh, Jones, Philadelphia, Britol, Charles, Philadelphia.
Proveller—Jersey Blue, Lovelaud, Washington, L. Keany.

delphia. Propeller-Jersey Blue, Loveland, Washington, L. Keeny.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia (Br.), Judkins, Liverpool 1stin inst., and Queenstown 15th, at 4:17 p. m., mass. and pass. to E. Cunard. 18th inst. lat. 50 23, 10n. 20 ft, at 7 p. m., passed R. M. steamship Asia, hence for Liverpool. 21d, lat. 46 15, 1on. —, passed R. M. steamship Asia, hence for Liverpool. 21d, lat. 46 15, 1on. —, passed R. M. steamship Arabia, from Hoston, for Liverpool. Same time, bark Buttes, bound W. 10th inst., at 10 50 a. m., lat. 51 19, lon. 14 10, passed steamship Groat Eastern (Br.), returning, with both idsawheels gone; all the boats (with the exception of one) on the port side, and bulwarks stove; ship rolling very heavy; had her under damaged. Arised off the Eastery at 9.30 a. m. Steamship Eastern State (Br.), Charchill, Halifar Sept. 26, has and tobacco to Those James.

Ship Northern Light (of Boston), Doane, San Francisco 166 days, make to Sam'l G. Reed & Co. Aug. 20, lat. 20 41 S., lon. 24 5 W., signaled ship Gelden State, bound S. Aug. 22, lat. 15 38 S., lon. 34 07 W., spoke ship George Turner, from Boston, for Buence Ayres. Same time, saw brig Elizabeth Brown (Br.), bound S.

Ship Helvetia, Higgins, Havre 49 days, in ballast to William Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Caroline Seamith, Causens, Lendon Aug. 8, in ballast to Nemith & Sons. On the 27d inst., lat. 39 30, lon. 70, spoke brig James Anderson of New-Orleans, from Mowice, for Liverpool. Snip Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, Liverpool Aug. 11 passed Cape Clear 10th, index and 25 pass to C. Grinnel. Had strong westerly winds up to in So; since, light variable winds and caims.

Ship Antsretic, Stouffer, Antwerp and from Scilly Island Aug.

westerly winds up to loss.

Ship Antarctic, Stouffer, Antwerp and from Scilly Island Ang.

19, in ballast and 45 pass. to Zeroga & Co. Ang. 20, lat. 49 12,

lon. 26 62, saw ship St. James, from St. John's, N. B., bound E.,

Sept. 1, lat. 49 21, lon. 31 69, passed Belgian ateamship Congress,

from Antwerp Aug. 24, bound to New York, under calves alone,

her machinery apparently being disabled.

Ship Australia, Cowart, Liverpool Aug. 21, mdse. and 40 pass.

to Williams & Guion Has had light westerly winds nearly the

to Williams & Guion Has had night westerly which searly the whole passay of Liverpool), Whiting Rio Janeiro July 18, cof-fee to master, via Belize at New-Orleans 3d Inst., where she was ordered off by the steamer Brooklyn. 10th inst., off Dry Tertu-gas, was boarded by U. S. ship Hichmend, for Pennacel's 3d inst., lat. 33–30, ion. 73–30, spoke bark Savannah, from Philadel-

inst., lat. 33 30, ion. 73 30, spoke bark Savannah, from Philadelphia for London.

Bark Esje, Baker, Curacoa Sept. 6, goat skins and sait to Joseph Foulke's Son.

Bark Vernon, Small, Boston 3 days, in ballast to Basseit & Bacon. Will load for Singapore.

Bark Vernon, Small, Mystic Bridge, in ballast to master.

Berk Essans, Brandt, Mystic Bridge, in ballast to master.

Berk Essans, Brandt, Mystic Bridge, in ballast to master.

Berk Essans, Brandt, Mystic Bridge, in ballast to master.

Berk IS, ugar and monasses to master. The eath. Brunctte (Br.),

Arnold, from New-York, for Matamoras, was wrecked near Indian Key, on the night of the 6th inst; most of the cargo was

taken out by the wreckers, and who succeeded in getting her off,

and took her into Key West; she was bliged and leaking bedly;

in all probability she would be condemned; considerable of her

cargo was damaged.

Brig M. M. Mayhew (Br.), Frith, Bermuda 7 days, in ballast

to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig M. T. Ellaworth (Br.), Lawrence, Windser, N. S., 15

days, plaster to master.

Brig Union (Br.), Smith, Windsor, N. S., 5 days, plaster to Brig Union (Br.), Smith, Windsor, N. S., 5 days, plaster to D. R. Dewolf. R. Dewolf. rig Charles (Br.), Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 days, plaster to

aster. Brig Devonshire (Br.), Masters, Antigua Sept. 6, in ballast to

c Co. Schr. Plevado (Br.), McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., 9 days, place ter to master.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Mehaffy, Philadelphia, ceal, bound to
Hattford.

ter to master.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Mehaffy, Philadelphia, ceal, bound to Hattford.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurzey, Wercham 3 days, nails.

Schr. Branos, Stocking, Portland 2 days, stone.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Huise, Portland 2 days, stone.

Schr. E. M. Clark, Clark, Hartford 2 days, stone.

Schr. Fakir, Heath, Fall River, indee.

Schr. Orvetta, Sammis, Boston 3 days, midse.

Schr. Schr. S. Lameson, Jameson, Rocaland 4 days, stone.

Schr. B. Jameson, Jameson, Rocaland 4 days, stone.

Schr. Bay Saste, Verrill, Rockland 4 days, lime.

Schr. Senator, Gladwin, Orient, in hallast.

Schr. Baysaste, Verrill, Rockland 4 days, lime.

Schr. Bassator, Worthington, Po. Cland 2 days, stone.

Schr. Bassator, Worthington, Po. Cland 2 days, stone.

Schr. S. D. Bellows, Clark, Philadelphia, coal for riartford.

Schr. S. D. Bellows, Clark, Philadelphia, coal for Hartford.

Schr. S. D. Bellows, Clark, Philadelphia, coal for Hartford.

Schr. Emeline, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Wickford

Schr. Emeline, Johnson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Signal, Comnor, Elizabethport, for Frortience.

Schr. Signal, Comnor, Elizabethport, for Frortience.

Schr. Signal, Comnor, Elizabethport, for Frortience.

Schop M. E. Baylis, Davis, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schop T. H. Nailan Coates, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop T. H. Nailan Coates, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop Jane & Maris, Hall, Norwich, mdee.

U. S. Transport A. H. Bowman, Clark, Washington, D. C.,

60 hours, in ballast.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May,

under, and pass, to Fred Perlins.

Steamer Ospray, Kenney, Providence, mdsc. to Edward Sys-

Steamer Ospray, Kenney, Providence, mdse. to Edward Byn-

ner. Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, mase to Edward Bynner. Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, mase to Loper & Kirk-patrick.

patrick.
Steamer John S. Havens, Howard, mose, from wreck of schrFlying Dutchman, ashore on Brigantine Besch.
SAILED—Sept. 24—Ships George Washington and R. S. Ely,
for Liverpool; Wm. Frothingham, for Havre. Barks Uen Dorrance, for Loudenderry; Venus, for Curacca; Whistling Wind,
for Buenos Ayres; Doney, for Marrellies; Ocean Pearl; (Br.),
and Volant (Br.), for Queenstown. Brigs Delta (Br.), for Capetown; Ann, for Goree (Africa); Belle, for Curacca SchrHound (Br.), for Demerara. Steamship Africa (Br.), for Liver-

WIND-During the afternoon, from S.

Binasters, &c.

Sr. Gronges, Bernada, Aug 14.—The bark Mary Lee (et and for New-York) from Aspinwall, put into this port on the Statinst., for repairs, having been ashore on the Mosquite Key or Bank. The steamer Primeria and Sigunda, salled to-day for Rie Janetro.

Bank. The steamer Frimeria and Sigunda, sailed to-day for Atte Janeiro.

Pont Lawas, Mauritius, Aug. 5.—The ship J. H. Bordmann has finished discharging, and makes the same water as when the first came in. She is now in dock; part of shoe and false keele is gone, and all the seams in the bottom are slack, and open; in fact, from many of the buts the oakum is worked quite out; her topsails are strained, and will require refastering. The ship Mary Frazer of New-Bedford (whaler), put in on the 18th ult., with her spars sprung; she is putting in new mointmast, bowspett, fore and maintopmast; foreyards, foretop galantyards, and new fore and maintopmast; foreyards, foretop galantyards, and new fore and maintopmast; righting and back styr.

The steamer Han Kow, from New York, for lione Korg, arrived here safely on the 18th; sho took on board 55 than only and proceeded.

[By letters to Eliweed Waiter, esq., Sec. P'd of Underwin